



**Long-Term Commitment****West Agrees to Give More Help to Zaire**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Major Western powers today approved a costly and controversial long-term commitment to salvage Zaire.

The Zaire government, led by President Mobutu Sese Seko, is strongly anti-Communist and is thought to provide a barrier to Cuban and Soviet inroads into that part of Africa.

Zaire also is a rich source of raw materials for the West, including copper and most of the world's supply of cobalt — a scarce heat-resistant metal used for high-temperature alloys — whose price has more than quadrupled in recent months.

The financing agreement was reached at the second of a series of Western meetings held under the auspices of the Belgian government to solve Zaire's economic and political problems.

The Zaire conference also produced a consensus for the International Monetary Fund to go ahead with a substantial loan to Zaire early next year. The IMF will bear the major responsibility for closing Zaire's growing international payments gap, which is paralyzing the country. The IMF loan is likely to be about \$1 billion, although details remain to be resolved, conference sources said.

**White Farmers Get Assurances From Kaunda**

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda assured angry white farmers today that they were needed in Zambia but warned them not to take the law into their own hands to defend themselves against attacks by Rhodesian black national guerrillas.

Zambia's 300 white farmers, who produce more than a third of the country's maize and most of its meat and poultry, threatened to stop planting and burn their farms unless the government curbed the guerrilla activities.

In his first statement on the anti-white violence of last week, Mr. Kaunda urged Zambians not to attack whites suspected of being Rhodesian spies, but to turn them over to police.

The violence broke out after last month's Rhodesian bombing raids on Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union camps that left more than 1,000 dead and hundreds wounded. Guerrilla sources said they suspected Zambian whites of acting as a fifth column for the Rhodesian strikes.

**Israeli Aid Cut In Unesco Vote**

PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Unesco delegates voted today to condemn Israel again and cut off aid to the Jewish state on ground that it has damaged Arab monuments in Jerusalem with archaeological and other excavations.

Votes in committee generally are followed by identical votes in plenary sessions since the committee includes all 146 national delegations. A plenary vote is expected later in the conference, not in the middle of its five weeks. In 1974, the same resolution was passed against Israel, along with a measure condemning it for inadequate education for Arabs in occupied territories.

**Quake Shakes Japan**

SENDAI, Japan, Nov. 13, (Reuters) — An earthquake shook Japan's Pacific north coast today, but on damage or casualties were reported, the meteorological agency said.

**Those woolen jackets everyone is talking about**

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Dr. Mario Marchetti's wife looks on as her husband is taken to a hospital after being shot.

**Terrorists in Milan Wound Former Prison Doctor**

MILAN, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Urban guerrillas shot the retired health director of Milan's San Vittore Prison five times in the legs today in the latest incident of terrorist violence.

Shortly after the shooting of Dr. Mario Marchetti, 65, the attack was claimed by a group calling

itself "the Communist Attack Squads." The claim came in an anonymous telephone call to the Italian news agency ANSA.

Dr. Marchetti retired as health director of the prison on Oct. 5. Among those currently held in the prison are several captured members of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group, which kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro earlier this year.

Physicians said Dr. Marchetti was hit by three bullets in the right leg and two in the left. They said he was in a state of shock and would probably recover in about two months.

Most of the aid had already been approved by the individual governments but its delivery was accelerated.

President Mobutu had requested \$120 million, but Zaire's inability to absorb and deliver aid to its citizens, and the diversion of scarce supplies, such as drugs, to the black market held down the amount of assistance, Western sources said.

While details of the IMF loan have not been set, they are likely to include stringent moves to reduce the soaring rate of increase in Zaire's domestic spending and further devaluation of its currency, the zaire. Earlier this month, the government devalued the zaire 20 percent against the dollar.

The IMF loan is expected to be negotiated early next year in Washington and will be followed by a World Bank arrangement for long-term development assistance to deal with Zaire's problems of declining agricultural output.

• In demand that bishops pro-

vide financial backing and equal access to diocesan seminaries, which are supported by general church funds, to all would-be students without regard to sex, class, ethnic background and marital status.

They agreed to send a delegation to Washington to present their case to the U.S. bishops gathered for their annual meeting. The bishops will spend part of their meeting this week discussing the shortage of priests in the U.S. church. Within the past 10 years, the number of young men studying for the priesthood has dropped from 50,000 to fewer than 8,000.

The women also criticized leaders of the Church of England who last week voted against ordaining women on the grounds that such a move would endanger Anglican-Roman Catholic reunion talks.

For many Catholic women aspiring to become priests, the decision of the Episcopal Church in the United States to ordain women has been a great boost.

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• To call an international women's ordination conference to coincide with the bishops' synod in Rome in 1980.

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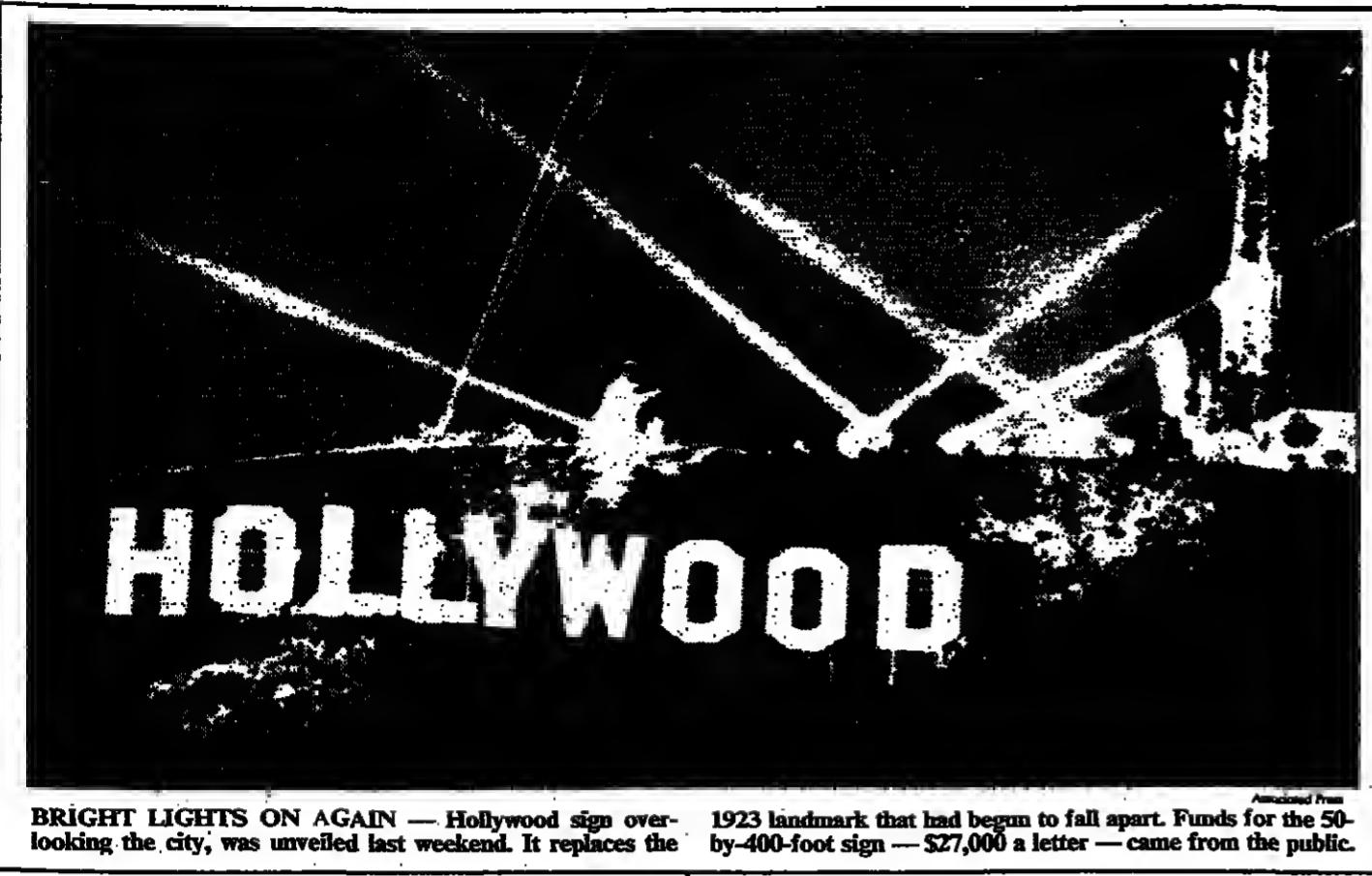
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BRIGHT LIGHTS ON AGAIN — Hollywood sign overlooking the city, was unveiled last weekend. It replaces the 1923 landmark that had begun to fall apart. Funds for the 50-by-400-foot sign — \$27,000 a letter — came from the public.

### Analyst Reportedly Was Forced to Resign

## CIA Aide Said to Give Senator SALT Data

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — A strategic analyst for the CIA was forced to resign last summer after confessing that he had supplied copies of top-secret CIA reports on strategic arms limitation talks to a key staff aide of Sen. Henry Jackson, a leading Senate critic of the current arms negotiations, administration and intelligence sources said.

The analyst, David Sullivan, admitted passing the documents to Richard Perle, Sen. Jackson's aide for disarmament matters, after being ordered to take a lie-detector test, the government sources said. Mr. Sullivan now is working as an adviser on the arms talks and other issues for Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas.

Mr. Sullivan further said that he had been ordered to turn over the documents to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which has been investigating the CIA's role in the arms limitation talks.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA, was described by associates as being outraged by Mr. Sullivan's "insubordination" — as an official put it — as well as by the decision of Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., and Mr. Perle, who have high security clearances, to receive the working-level documents. The Sullivan materials included some of the government's most closely held information on sources and methods of obtaining information about the Soviet Union, government officials said.

In recent conversations, some officials involved in the arms limitation talks depicted Mr. Sullivan's act as an example of the kind of "hardball" — as a senior official

said — that will be played next year over the pending ratification of a new arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

Other officials said the CIA's decision not to seek further sanctions against Mr. Sullivan, who recently was issued top-secret clearances by the Departments of Defense and Energy, as an example of a double standard on the part of the Carter administration in so-called "whistle-blowing" cases, in which government employees make public what they consider to be wrongdoing or incompetence. The administration chose to file a civil suit against Frank Sneyd, a former CIA employee with a liberal point of view who wrote a book on his experiences in Vietnam without CIA clearance.

#### Perle Dismissed Urged

Adm. Turner has met at least twice with Sen. Jackson since Mr. Sullivan left the agency last August, officials said, and urged him to dismiss Mr. Perle. Sen. Jackson and Mr. Perle, who have high security clearances, to receive the working-level documents. The Sullivan materials included some of the government's most closely held information on sources and methods of obtaining information about the Soviet Union, government officials said.

Sen. Jackson, who was said late last week to be on vacation in California, could not be reached for comment. Mr. Perle, reached yesterday at his home in Washington, refused to comment on his role. "I don't have anything to say," he said. "Frankly, I don't think there's much of a story."

A government official explained that Adm. Turner was unable to do more than dismiss Mr. Sullivan for insubordination and issue a subsequent letter of reprimand, because no U.S. law had been violated.

The documents passed by Mr. Sullivan were described as analyses he had made of Soviet intentions regarding the arms negotiations. Mr. Sullivan, who has told friends he worked four years on the papers, received permission last month from the CIA to publish an unclassified version of his research. In one such paper, to be published in

### Head-On Crash Kills Seven in New Jersey

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, N.J., Nov. 13 (UPI) — Seven persons were killed when two vans collided as one of the vans was passing a car.

The head-on collision Saturday killed two brothers, aged 25 and 28, in the van that was passing, and five teen-agers in the other.

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## GAO Finds \$4.2 Billion Uncollected

### U.S. Fails to Recover Many Overpayments

By Mike Causey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP) — Billions of dollars owed the government by grant recipients and contractors are going uncollected because key federal officials are either indifferent or claim to be "too busy" to recover the overpayments for taxpayers.

The overpayments range from grants given to small, minority-run businesses that did not use the money to provide the specified special community service for the poor, to millions of dollars in education funds that have been misappropriated by state and local governments.

A spot check of six major federal departments by the General Accounting Office has turned up a backlog of \$4.2 billion in unresolved auditing findings.

#### Tip of the Iceberg

The GAO study, which congressional sources say represents "just the tip of the iceberg" in government overpayments, also showed instances where the recipients of grants spent money for personal items or costly or useless office furniture instead of applying grants to help persons needing special services or low-cost housing.

In many instances, the GAO says, both the grant recipients and the government have agreed on the amount of the overpayments. But too often the money is not collected by government officials. The GAO study showed that some officials admitted they had not tried to collect the overpayments because they "felt sorry" for firms that had received them. Other top government managers, many of them political appointees, said they were "too busy" processing other outgoing grants to collect overpayments.

The GAO, the congressional watchdog agency, said auditors in federal agencies have been doing a good job of tracking funds and seeing whether the billions of dollars

in such federal grants are being properly spent or applied. The problem, GAO says, is that federal officials often refuse to act when handed evidence of overpayment or financial misuse.

Agencies and departments cited in the GAO study for Congress included Defense, HEW, Commerce, Labor, Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The GAO said that the \$4.2 billion in unresolved audits identified in its spot check represents a minimum loss of "hundreds of millions of dollars" to the government. But sources who have studied the report, and know the problem, say that as much as 80 cents on the dollar — in this instance nearly \$4 billion — could and should be collected just in the agencies studied.

The GAO said that Commer-

ce, EPA, Labor and HEW officials took no action to recover \$185,000 owed the department by an overpaid grant recipient running a New Mexico housing project. He said he felt sorry for the company and was "more concerned about the project's ability to pay its mortgage . . . .

cause they did not have time to collect it.

• A HUD official took no action to recover \$185,000 owed the department by an overpaid grant recipient running a New Mexico housing project. He said he felt sorry for the company and was "more concerned about the project's ability to pay its mortgage . . . .

• A Commerce Department official said he failed to collect a \$45,000 overpayment to one contractor and \$40,000 to another because of his "heavy workload." The police said today. They added that the man was believed to have spent two days at sea before his rescue.

E. German Flees by Boat

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13. (Reuters) — An East German escaping to the West was picked up yesterday by a Norwegian freighter from a small boat between Sweden and Denmark and transferred at sea to a Danish Navy cutter, the police said today. They added that the man was believed to have spent two days at sea before his rescue.

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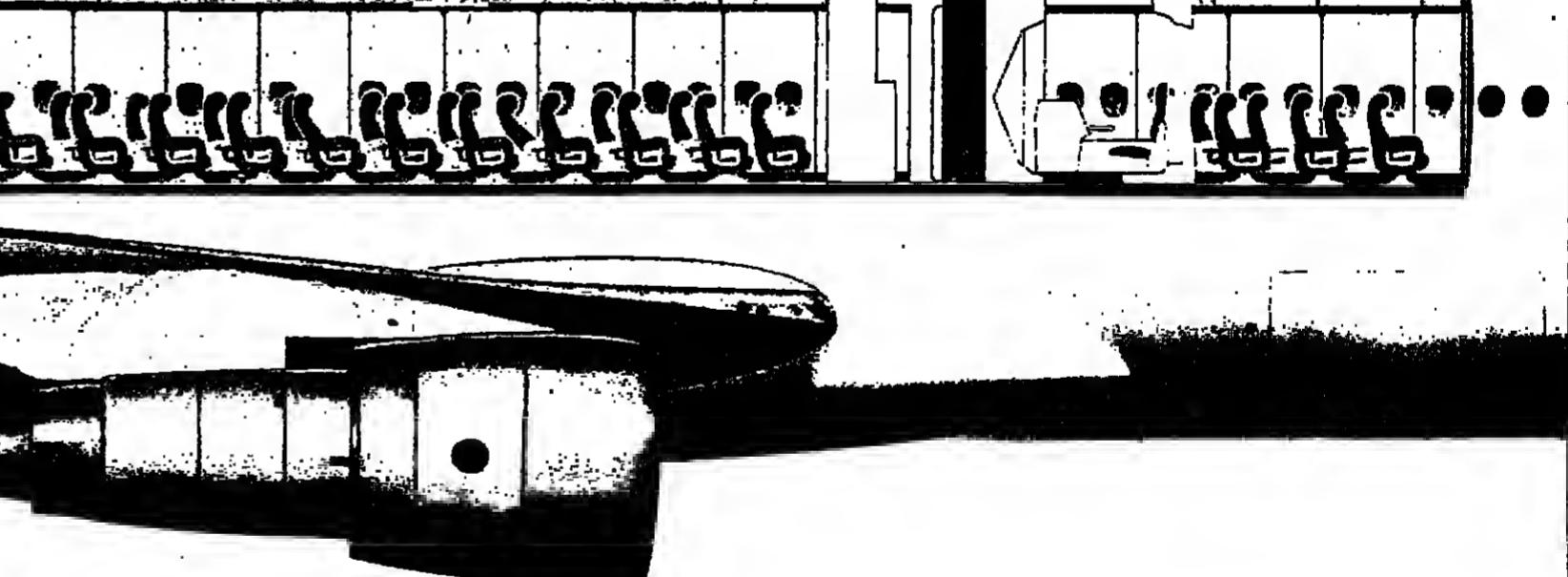
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**Small Plants to Study Feasibility****Hawaii to Test Sea-Heat Power**

By Walter Sullivan

HONOLULU, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Preparations have begun on the island of Hawaii for the first attempts at large-scale extraction of energy from the temperature differences between the top and the bottom of the oceans.

The earliest tests, next spring, will be a modest effort financed by industry and the state of Hawaii. They will culminate the following year in a federal project costing about \$42.7 million — a floating power plant called OTEC-I that is designed to generate a thousand kilowatts of electric power.

Although the plants of the OTEC (Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) project would tap an energy source of vast potential, they would require engineering on so large a scale that their economic feasibility remains to be demonstrated. That is the purpose of OTEC-I.

In such a system, a working fluid that vaporizes at low temperatures — such as ammonia — is converted to pressurized vapor by the heat of warm surface water. It drives a power-generating turbine, and is then cycled back to the liquid state in a condenser cooled by frigid water brought up from great depths.

The efficiency of such a plant is limited by the size of the temperature differences involved, which are relatively small. At the chosen site for OTEC-I, 18 miles northwest of

**Ke-Ahole Point, the westernmost extremity of the island, the sun-heated surface water ranges from 75 to 82 degrees Fahrenheit (24 to 28 degrees Celsius). Water near the bottom, 2,300 feet below, is at 41 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Celsius).**

The Chepachet, a T-2 tanker of the Navy's mothball fleet, is to be converted into the power plant and be anchored off Hawaii. In 1980, it is to begin tests of the OTEC-I system.

One indicator of the voluminous flow of water needed in such a thermal energy conversion plant is the requirement for a cluster of three buoyant polyethylene pipes, each four feet in diameter, to dangle from the ship and draw cold water from the bottom.

Design and construction costs are estimated at \$25.4 million:

**Labor Conflicts Rife, British Study Finds**

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Nearly half the factories in Britain had some form of industrial conflict — stoppages, overtime bans or slowdowns — in the last two years, and nearly a third of them had strikes, a government-financed study shows.

The study, the first of its kind in five years, was initiated by the Social Science Research Council, a government-financed body, which commissioned an industrial relations company to conduct the survey.

The firm interviewed a scientific sample of 970 industrial-relations officers, using a 42-page questionnaire. The findings are to be compiled and published in a book next year.

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Mobil Exploration Norway Inc. is operator of the "Stetfjord Field," the biggest oil field so far discovered in the North Sea. The first platform is already on location and is being prepared for drilling and production start-up. Construction of the second platform is underway. Mobil's Norwegian headquarters are located in the delightful harbour city of Stavanger which has a temperate climate throughout the year. The city has excellent British and American schools. Stavanger also provides a base for travel opportunities throughout Europe and Scandinavia, and is an ideal base for exploring Norway's unspoiled mountains and fjords, both summer and winter. At present Mobil has approximately 600 employees of which 200 are working offshore. Due to further expansion we are seeking experienced qualified personnel for the following offshore positions:

**PLATFORM OPERATIONS SUPERINTENDENT**

You will be responsible for the operation of the Platform's oil producing facilities, gas processing facilities, crude storage, tank loading and power generation facilities. Production will be in the order of 300,000 BPD of oil with 300 MMCFD of gas to be injected and a crude oil storage capacity in excess of one million barrels. Power generation will be about 75 MW. You will supervise a staff of 100 people including 12 supervisors. You should possess a University degree in Engineering together with a minimum of 10 years experience in oil and gas production, preferably offshore, of which at least 5 years must have been in a supervisory capacity.

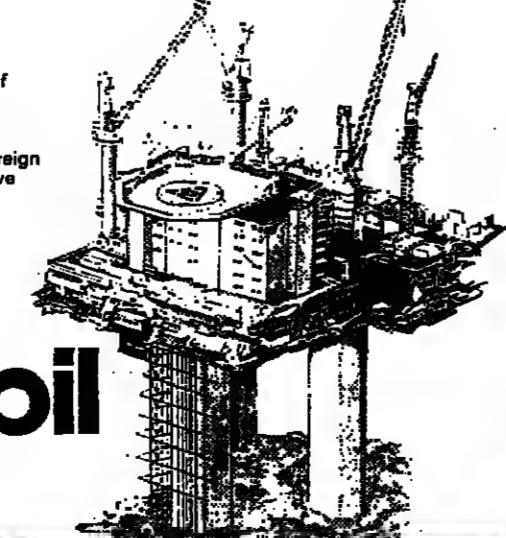
**GAS PROCESSING SUPERVISOR**

Reporting to the Platform Operations Superintendent, you will be responsible for the operation of the gas processing facilities. The group will consist of 10 operators. You should possess a degree in engineering or equal experience, together with a minimum of 5 years operations experience of gas processing/injection, of which at least 2 years must have been in a supervisory capacity.

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**PLATFORM MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT**

You will be responsible for the maintenance of all the platform's production, injection utilities and firefighting equipment as well as associated tank loading facilities. This work would cover mechanical, electrical and instrument disciplines. You will supervise a staff of 100 people including 12 supervisors.

You should preferably possess a University degree in Engineering together with a minimum of 10 years maintenance experience in oil and gas production, preferably offshore, of which at least 5 years must have been in a supervisory capacity.

**PRODUCING SUPERVISOR**

Reporting to the Platform Operations Superintendent, you will be responsible for the operation of the oil production facilities. The group will consist of 10 operators.

You should possess a degree in engineering or equal experience, together with a minimum of 5 years

experience of oil and gas production, preferably offshore, of which at least 2 years must have been in a supervisory capacity.



SWISS ARMS RACE — More than a thousand Swiss display their fitness on 42-kilometer course during the last race of the annual Swiss Weapon Races in Frauenfeld, Switzerland.

**Counterfeit Coins Enrage Premier****Forgers Create Tempest in a Thai Baht**

BANGKOK, Nov. 13 (UPI) — How much trouble can counterfeiters cause when they turn out no big bills but only fake five-baht coins worth no more than about 25 cents?

Plenty. Thailand found out recently.

A group of petty criminals who "thought small," restricting themselves to five-baht coins, not only made a lot of money for themselves, but disturbed about 40 million Thais, sent bankers into tizzies, angered virtually every official in the nation, caused uncouth ugly confrontations, got the premier so upset he ordered them jailed without trial, and forced the national bank to withdraw the five-baht coin from circulation.

Five baht will not buy you a taxi ride or a good cigar, but the great counterfeit controversy far outweighed in public importance such more serious economic matters as a billion-dollar trade deficit, the price of gold and the freeing of the baht from the dollar.

For weeks it was the most important economic issue in the country, forcing the government to begin minting a new issue and finally

to declare all old coins — even the good ones — officially worthless.

Not bad for a nickel-dime counterfeiting ring.

The breadth of the disruption they caused has its roots in the peculiar importance of the coin they chose to counterfeit.

First, the five-baht piece — nine-sided with the king's portrait on one side and a huge garuda (a mythical bird) on the other — was a large coin with a unique shape.

The unusual shape allowed its value to be determined in the pocket by touch alone. It also was heavy.

The counterfeiters went to work earlier this year. They were said to be turning out 6,000 of the coins — \$1,500 worth — each day.

As more and more got into the market, small businessmen and shopkeepers refused to take any fake baht coins because banks would not accept the counterfeiters. Some of the biggest shops and stores then stopped taking the coins. Then Bangkok buses turned them down.

By mid-October, the situation was so chaotic that the government called in all the five-baht coins.

The new coin produced to take the place of the five-baht piece is just another round coin, and is remarkably similar in size and thickness to the one-baht coins already in circulation, causing still more confusion and argument.

The whole affair so enraged Premier Kriangsak Chamanan that under his powers of summary punishment he sentenced the chief counterfeiter to life in prison and his two associates to 20 years each.

But Gen. Kriangsak had to pronounce two of the sentences in absentia. The head counterfeiter was never captured. And one of the two gang members has escaped police custody and is still at large.

The blast, which occurred after most of the occupants had left for work, recalled a similar accident in a western area of the city early this year.

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(Previous insertion mistakenly read "523" rue de l'Oratoire)

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**Although Violations Continue****Rights Issue Cooling Off Between U.S., Argentina**

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13 (UPI)

Thousands of prisoners

remain in jail without trial and people

still disappear each week, but

human rights is no longer the pub-

lic issue it has been in Argentina

U.S. relations.

The federal courts in Buenos

Aires have begun to exercise a mea-

sure of control over prisoners held

without charges by the executive

power. The court of appeals here

ordered that the government pro-

secutor show cause why 146 prison-

ers were being held; until now, low-

er courts had not done so.

The Export-Import Bank refused

in August to lend Argentina \$280

million to buy electrical equipment

from Allis-Chalmers for the Yacire-

ta Dam, on the Paraná River, one of

the major projects favored by

the Argentine military.

The bank's decision was made

after Patricia Derian, the State De-

partment coordinator for human

rights, testified before Congress

that Argentine security forces prac-

ticed "systematic torture" and

"summary executions."

Envoy's Argument

In the subsequent storm of protest

from Argentine officials and

U.S. business community here,



## Back Home and Up Front

Once again there is a pause — or is it a peak? — in the Mideast diplomatic shuttling which has come to include scenes in lounges in Kennedy Airport, on the sidewalks of Manhattan, and even a venue in Canada. It is like the tuning-up of a great but as yet untried orchestra whose various components produce sounds of startling and even strident discord, but whose conductor is determined will sound right when the moment finally comes to lift his baton irrevocably.

The latest flurry, which carried Secretary of State Vance to New York's big airport over the weekend to catch a plane-changing Prime Minister Begin, has to do with connecting the rights of Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank to the initial treaty between Egypt and Israel, a treaty which the Camp David talks foresaw as a first step in the grand symphony. The connection, inevitably dubbed "linkage," is being insisted on by the Egyptians but rejected by the Israelis. This week will see it being debated hotly in Cairo and Jerusalem, as well as in Washington, where Israeli and Egyptian negotiators have their own problems of linkage with their home governments.

The trouble all along with this kind of negotiation, far away from home, is that it gives what President Carter plaintively calls

"back home leaders" every chance to exploit the vagaries of time and distance. They can react independently not only to world opinion, but also to the decisions and postures of their own representatives at work in Washington.

No one could have thought it would be otherwise. And so when Mr. Carter complains that the authorities in Jerusalem and Cairo regularly undo the labors of the negotiators in the United States, he can be accused of merely rapping irritably on the podium. In fact, the framework of the working negotiations may have been expressly designed that way to give the back home leaders that margin of maneuver on which security of decision so often depends. Back home, after all, is also up front.

However, it does create conditions of confusion for world opinion striving valiantly to follow developments as they multiply in two hemispheres. The abiding point is that the atmosphere of rising expectations — a phrase from a past and very different context — continues to exert a steady influence. Indeed that influence has become of itself a momentum which the international public has reason to believe will be the prevailing element of the impetus of Camp David.

## Oil and the Dollar

The oil-field strikes in Iran are increasing the threat to the dollar. The connection lies in this country's enormous payments for imported oil. The burden of financing the U.S. trade deficit is helping to depress the value of the dollar abroad. Anything that makes the deficit worse — like a rise in oil prices — increases the pressure on the dollar. The Iranian strikes are currently reducing the world's oil supply by 4 million barrels a day, and prices here and there are already beginning to inch upward. The case for holding down U.S. oil imports is a good deal more urgent than current policy seems to assume.

\* \* \*

For Iran's customers, the most dangerous of the possibilities is continued chaos that keeps oil production to a dribble. But even if the strikes end before a worldwide shortage develops, they may have a permanent effect on oil pricing. This disruption comes at a bad time. OPEC, the exporting countries' cartel, meets next month. It's been clear for some time that a price increase is coming, and the only question is how much. With markets getting tight and middlemen beginning to pick up speculative gains, the OPEC governments will be under great pressure to go higher. The price of a barrel of oil is a political symbol of enormous power, in part of the world where governments are notoriously insecure. The higher the price, the worse for the dollar.

But the United States continues subsidizing imported oil, to insulate consumers from the full impact of its cost. The Carter administration has wanted for some time to get rid of this damaging anomaly. At Bonn last July, President Carter made a public pledge to end the subsidy and get U.S. domestic prices up to world level by the end of 1980. But this administration has an unhappy aptitude for

casting its own intentions into doubt. A week ago, Bowman Cutter, of the president's Office of Management and Budget, hinted to the American Assembly that second thoughts on this commitment were circulating in the White House. The president's campaign against inflation, he suggested, makes it harder to let oil prices rise than it seemed a few months ago. The American Assembly — a gathering of some 60 rather establishmentarian citizens with an interest in this subject — took another and sounder view. Energy costs are likely to keep rising, it said, and serious conservation is impossible unless domestic fuel prices fully reflect those costs. It offered the further useful thought that these rising costs will not be inflationary where they are offset by more efficient use of energy. That's the direction in which national policy needs to be unequivocally pointed.

\* \* \*

There's a widespread impression in the United States that while there may be oil shortages ahead, they won't arrive until the 1990s. That happy view is almost certainly wrong. Last week, President Carter signed the energy bill into law, making a beginning toward holding down imports. But it's only a modest beginning. Meanwhile, the strikes and riots in Iran offer further evidence that the United States has bet its economic stability on several very fragile regimes. The dollar crisis is a warning that even at today's prices — and they will undoubtedly rise next month — the United States can't afford its present volumes of imported oil. Taken together, they suggest that the United States does not have as much time for the leisurely contemplation and debate of energy policy as it likes to think.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Norman Rockwell

Soon it may be as much of a cliché to call Norman Rockwell's painting brilliant as it used to be to call it corny; and although brilliant is nearer the mark, the fact is that Mr. Rockwell's genius lay in how he made us feel, and not in how good or clever a craftsman he was. For one thing, he made us feel comfortable, which is something few modern artists can claim. A Rockwell calls you to it, like a storyteller. And since his paintings almost always contain a story, and the story is one we already know, the only logical reaction to have is affection — and so we do.

From May 20, 1916, when he did his first cover for the Saturday Evening Post, until his death last week, Mr. Rockwell addressed and nourished a down-home American sentimentality that he recognized as deep and serious. To do so took some courage as well as knowledge, for he knew that there are a few ideas, such as the heroism of the common man, that this country lives on, wisecracks notwithstanding. In a way, painting those ideas in bold detail was to take more of a chance than being inventive or abstract. Those ideas are set in the national mind like pictures, and the pictures that do not do them justice will not survive him, because he did not believe that sentimentality is cheap. The cover he did for the Post on Thanksgiving Day, 1945, showing a mother and her soldier son peeling potatoes together in the kitchen, the "Four Freedoms" series; the old woman in the flowered bat saying "grace" with her grandson in a dinner, overseen by the curious, silent workmen — who could paint such things well but someone who was genuinely awestruck by the mysteries of simple acts? In May, 1967, he did an illustration for Look called "Moving In," consisting of an expressionless black brother and sister facing two equally expressionless white boys and a girl, a moving van unloading behind them, and a world of possibility in the distance between them. There are more complicated ways of treating the subject, but none better.

From what we know of his life, Mr. Rockwell was as straightforward and gentle as his work. He was also a very funny man, who often made fun of himself, as he did in the self-portrait of his doing a self-portrait, the "model" wearing glasses, the subject in the portrait, not. Mr. Rockwell knew what he could do, and he could do people. He could do us.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1903

NEW YORK — The Albany Appellate Court has fixed the price of kisses at \$2.37 each. Miss Frances Petit charged one Tittemore, town blacksmith, with breach of promise, having received from him 1,236 kisses in the course of 14 years of courtship. Miss Petit documented this statement with a diary in which she had entered every night the number of intimacies she received from the blacksmith during his calls. When Mr. Tittemore became tired of kissing, Miss Petit sued and was awarded \$2,926.32. Tittemore has sold his forge and gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1928

PARIS — The Paris Herald commented in an editorial: "The evolution of the South, social and economic, has been enormous. Industrialism and Prohibition have made the Negro problem less prominent. The people in the South have retained the original sense of Americanism, 'simon-pure,' while in much of the rest of the country it has become contaminated in a certain degree by immigration. With this trend it is natural that the South should have drifted to the conservative party that is against immigration, the Republican Party."

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*



'Without Me, the World Would Be Up to Here in Ugandans.'

## Dealing With Moscow

By Stanley Hoffmann

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — There are two things we dislike about the Soviet Union. One is its regime. We are repelled by the horrors of Stalinist past and by such present disgraces as the trials of dissidents. We can express our disapproval by symbolic gestures, but we have no ability to affect the regime directly. And sympathy for a regime can never be a condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations. It is precisely because the Russians and we have dangerously conflicting interests that we must try to develop them peacefully.

Unlike many countries with repressive regimes, the Soviet Union is neither so tied to world trade or so dependent on U.S. support that economic retaliation for violations of human rights could conceivably oblige the leadership to change its external policies. This leaves us with only one weapon: the SALT agreement would be the beginning of a regulation of the qualitative arms race, the pre-condition to strategic-arms-limitations agreements.

We should have learned that whenever Soviet successes are not backed by Red Army occupation, as in Eastern Europe, they are reversible. The so-called Communist camp is racked by violent internal feuds and heresies. Soviet influence in the Middle East has drastically diminished.

**Crave Contacts**  
Many Russians crave these contacts and suspending them may seem like a potent way for us both to express our indignation and to get the Russians to try to influence their leaders. Yet it is only through a gradual penetration of this still remarkably and deliberately insulated country that any internal change has a chance of occurring.

Cutting off ties, cancelling meetings, multiplying visa difficulties could play straight into the hands of those Soviet leaders who are fearful about the regime's capacity to keep the Soviet opening to the West under control. Finding a middle ground between the craven ineffectiveness of business-as-usual and an emotionally satisfying yet boomeranging policy of reducing contacts (of dubious use in helping the dissidents) is both difficult and necessary.

Secondly, we dislike Soviet external behavior. Here we face three problems: weapons, subversion and the diplomatic exploitation of diplomatic opportunities.

We have tried two strategies. Containment attempted to stop Soviet expansion through the creation of situations of strength. It did not prevent the Soviet arsenal from growing, often in response to the development of our own. It did not succeed in preventing the Russians from exploiting third-party conflicts, as in the Middle East. It did not stop Communist movements from spreading in situations where our side was incurably weak.

**Detente Strategy**  
Henry A. Kissinger's detente strategy was aimed at moderating Soviet conduct by implanting the Russians in a web of agreements that it would be in their interests to preserve and expand through good behavior. But he overestimated the incentives and sanctions at our disposal. Did we really want, through trade and credits, to help the Soviet economy purge itself of its inefficiencies and divert even more resources to the military buildup?

The rich candidate, who finances his or her own campaign, is an outstanding phenomenon of American politics these days. Usually the money is provided as "loans" — Short's was, and most of Burden's. But the chance of a loss attracting contributions to repay him seems minimal and wealthy winners often do not bother trying. Heinz spent \$1,421,000 — of which \$1,280,000 was his own. Even that is not a record. Two years ago John Heinz spent \$2,465,000 of his money getting elected a Republican senator from Pennsylvania.

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The temptation to stop Soviet and Cuban expeditions by some spectacular action is great. But as the whole history of the cold war shows, the ultimate success of such actions depends on the quality or solidity of the forces on whose behalf we intervene, and a Soviet failure in one spot does not prevent the Russians from searching new advantages elsewhere.

We have two assets and two requirements. We can count on the will of most of the new nations of regimes to be truly independent, and on their desire for Western goods. But we must cease calling "Communists" the regimes of movements that temporarily turn to Moscow to achieve their own goals, for to treat them as if they were only pro-Soviet consolidates their links with Moscow. And we must support the legitimate aspirations of such regimes or forces: otherwise we leave the Russians with a monopoly on the cause of national liberation or majority rule. Once we meet these requirements we can play a role as peacemakers, precisely because of our connections with all parties, whereas Moscow is bound to appear as the apostle of violence only.

This is why our present American policy, shaped by the State Department and Andrew Young, is wise and why there is promise in the Middle Eastern diplomacy we have pursued since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Stanley Hoffmann, professor of government at Harvard, wrote this article for the New York Times.

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That decision, in the hollow simplicity of its reasoning, was reminiscent of the old decision that it was unconstitutional to limit child labor or working hours. Congress eventually passed these laws again in new form, and persuaded the Court to change its mind. That history suggests the proper course now: careful congressional hearings on the problem of the rich candidate, a more flexible ceiling, and then a fresh attempt to make the Supreme Court understand reality.

Therein, it seems, lies the irony and tragedy of the current debate on the statute of limitations. Only a small minority of West Germans, it appears, see in that mirror "the murderers among us," and even fewer believe, as Ernst Benda, the chief justice of the Supreme Court once put it, that to abandon the hunt for them is tantamount to "abandoning the republic and reverting to life in caves."

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## John Dornberg

### From Munich:

Obviously, letting the statute take effect as scheduled would not imply freeing or exonerating all those implicated in the Holocaust.

### MUNICH

— The Nazi past is catching up with West Germany's body politic once again.

That it would be so on the 40th anniversary of the "crystal night," the official beginning, so to speak, of the Holocaust, makes it all the more poignant.

At issue is the statute of limitations on murder, which after Dec. 31, 1979, will make legally impossible the prosecution of any concentration-camp guard or other Nazi criminal not yet indicted.

It is not the first time West Germany has faced this prospect.

### Lederhosen

Back in May, 1965, when the 20-year statute would have automatically protected scores of Third Reich killers from prosecution for the crimes committed before VE-Day, the Bundestag engaged in a bit of legislative and judicial legerdemain.

Since the Federal Republic had not been founded until 1949, parliament ruled that the statute would be extended to 1969. Four years later, with the new deadline approaching, the statute of limitations was simply extended from 20 to 30 years on the assumption that by 1979 there would not be any former Nazis on the loose.

Now, with the cutoff date looming once more in just 13 months, that assumption is no longer safe, and the agonizing debate about what to do has erupted again.

Obviously, letting the statute take effect as scheduled would not imply freeing or exonerating all those implicated in the Holocaust.

But it would protect from prosecution any Nazi murderer who surfaces after January, 1980, and who has not been indicted or otherwise named in an investigation by then.

### Dragnet

To forestall that appalling possibility, the Ludwigsburg Central Registry office for investigation of Nazi crimes — a team of special prosecutors that has been probing the Holocaust for the past two decades — has spread its dragnet far and wide, even issuing warrants precipitously for long-sought Nazis either known, or believed to be with reasonable certainty, to be dead.

Moreover, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government is currently drafting a "worldwide appeal to all countries" to turn over all available information about crimes committed during the time of the Third Reich.

Although new information has been pouring into Ludwigsburg at an accelerated rate, especially from Poland," what worries Bonn is the prospect that some countries may be withholding incriminating evidence with the aim of releasing it for propagandistic purposes after the 1979 cutoff date.

So there is again discussion about extending or even abolishing the statute. The political agonizing has started in the form of a debate,

certain to be watched with mounting attention abroad in the weeks ahead, that is both disturbing for its import and acrimonious in its tenor.

A number of alternatives are open to Bonn. One calls for simply abolishing the statute of limitations on murder, a solution that would make West German law consistent with that of most West European countries as well as the United States. Another proposal is to extend the statute for another decade or so. A compromise solution, albeit of questionable legality, calls for extending the statute only for Third Reich crimes.

However, there are also those in the opposition Christian Democratic Party, notably Bavaria's Franz Josef Strauss, who not only want the cutoff date to take effect as scheduled but are actually calling for a general amnesty for all Nazi criminals.

While that proposal certainly reflects the public mood in West Germany, where the overwhelming majority contends that "enough is enough" and would like "bygones to be bygones," its international ramifications — for a nation that does not quite understand that it is still on probation — would be disastrous. Most West German politicians seem to know that.

&lt;p

**Decorating****A Touch of Paris in Russia**

By Hélène Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 13 (IHT) — Atlanta Politis won't come right out and say it — "Christina is my friend" — but the news has been around chie dinner parties for months that the young, talented and Greek decorator is doing Christina Onassis Kauzov's seven-room flat in Moscow with all the best that the West has to offer — from custom-made settees to the latest thing in kitchen ranges, all shipped from Paris and all in a blend of browns, navy and white.

Miss Politis, who is probably the first private decorator to operate in Soviet Russia, is used to doing things for this particular client.

She also decorated her chalet in Saint Moritz and her house on Skorpios," she says. "Christina has classic taste. She likes simple, strict colors. But she is sensitive to bright colors."

The Skorpios house, which Miss Politis finished summer before last, is whitewashed and furnished with English watercolors, Chinese pieces that belonged to her father, old flower documents and lots of engravings. No, no icons, she doesn't like them. In a way, she has American tastes. She likes clean, clear, happy, simple things. No chintz.

"At the same time, she likes to be cozy. I try to do it with colors, lights, textures. Everything must be beautiful but young. She is anything but pompous."

You must realize that the Skorpios house is closed eight months of the year. So I did it with bright, flowery Valentine fabrics, and kept things pretty simple.

The Saint Moritz chalet is more rustic. We put in a lot of unpretentious English pine furniture, a fur rug, pretty animal paintings and did it all in shades of rust and beige."

The daughter of a real-estate promoter, Miss Politis lives on the sunny side of Avenue Foch with all the trimmings — pale settees, black lacquer table, Indian art, papier-mâché boxes and ornate silver goblets. She grew up in France and did her schooling here and in England. A stint at the McAvoy painting school was followed by one at the Arts Décoratifs.

She started her decorating career seven years ago, and has tackled both private and public projects. She has just finished the Paris apartment of politician Edgar Faure, "who loves troikas. He has five in his salon."

"Communication" Unlike many decorators, Miss Politis says she does not like to influence her clients or leave her own mark on somebody else's home. "My main function is communication. I try to understand what

Atlanta Politis  
Moscow connection

people want and to give it to them on their own terms."

And Miss Politis feels that she is equally at ease on more modest assignments. For her father's buildings, she has often designed apartments for average French people and claims it makes no difference whom she works for. "I try to get them the best possible at the best possible price," she says.

"But we've heard nothing so far," said Hervé Duperrier, who handled the Dior boutique on Kish.

"We canceled all orders. Our shops, which were staffed by our Paris personnel, are closed. There is no merchandise either. For the moment, we are putting a cross on the whole thing."

Things are not so rosy on the island of Kish, in the Gulf, where the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran tried to launch a multi-million dollar luxury resort last year, complete with casinos, nightclubs, and Paris couture houses and luxury shops. To have been serviced by two Concorde flights a month, the resort was scheduled for an October-to-April season.

"We've heard nothing so far," said Hervé Duperrier, who handled the Dior boutique on Kish. "We canceled all orders. Our shops, which were staffed by our Paris personnel, are closed. There is no merchandise either. For the moment, we are putting a cross on the whole thing."

Madame Gres, the last and probably the most private of the great couturiers, is branching out. Her Paris boutique, at 17 Place Vendôme, is closed eight months of the year. So I did it with bright, flowery Valentine fabrics, and kept things pretty simple.

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United Press International  
DISCO SPLASH — Chery Ladd models latest in U.S. swimwear. By retying the matching front-tied, hip-slung, slit skirt on the side and "throwing on a pair of sexy sandals," Miss Ladd says that she can go directly from the pool to the disco.**Waverley Boot****The Pistachio: A Matter of Color (Pro) and Cost (Con)**

PARIS — If it were not for its color, the pistachio nut might have remained virtually unknown outside its home grounds. It is agreeably flavored, sweet and mildly exotic, suggesting a spice rather than a nut, but its taste is perhaps not sufficiently striking to have permitted it, over the years, to surmount the chief obstacle to its wide dissemination — high cost.

But it possessed the asset of color, and if a food can please the eye it will please the palate even more. Taste is a mysterious phenomenon to which psychological factors contribute largely, and one of those factors is color. One color is lacking in desserts — green; it is easy to find in other departments of a meal, but there are few green foods consistent with the character of cakes, cookies, puddings and like. Fortunately, pistachio is there.

The tree is probably native to Persia and the territories contiguous to it. It is still grown chiefly in a belt stretching from Afghanistan to the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Only two species of the genus *Pistacia* are cultivated to any extent elsewhere. One, the Chinese pistachio, is grown almost entirely as an ornamental tree (it has brilliant autumn foliage). It is used in California as rootstock on which is grafted the plant providing the commercial nuts, *Pistacia vera*, the true pistachio, also called the green almond. The other out-of-place pistachio, *Pistacia mexicana*, is the only member of the genus native to America.

Pistachio nuts have been found at the archeological site of Jarmo, dated at 6750 B.C., in what is now northeastern Iraq. However, the modest, retiring pistachio seems to have been more or less neglected until about 2000 B.C., when, according to Reay Tannahill's "Food in History," population increases probably obliged the peoples of the Near East to exploit marginal foods, among them the pistachio.

Never Again Neglected

From then on the nut was never neglected in its native region. It was grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon and is one of only two nuts mentioned in the Old Testament (the other being the almond). Tradition says that the pistachio was brought to ancient Rome by the Emperor Vitellius around 50 A.D. In the other direction, the pistachio seems to have entered China not long after the sixth century A.D., when China began development contacts with the Near East.

The Persians used large quantities of ground almonds and pistachios to give body to desserts and sauces. The Arabs apparently

learned this art from them, and medieval Europe, perhaps from the Arabs, who exercised a considerable influence over European cooking during the centuries when they ruled in Spain and Sicily.

## Never Again Neglected

The Middle Ages went in heavily for almond-based sauces, but they were more sparing of pistachios because of their cost, although merchants in medieval France were prepared to supply them to anyone who could meet the price. The pistachio seems to have been first imported into England in the 16th century, and had perhaps become generally accessible by the 18th, when Mrs. Raffald's "The Experienced English Housekeeper" (1769) included pistachios among the tidbits desirable for the well-set afternoon tea.

## Heavy Drinking

They were probably intended to accompany the heavy drinking of those times, a function that continues. Joan M. Jungfeisch, in "For Innocents Abroad," proposes salted pistachios and roasted almonds as an ideal combination to accompany a social glass. Possibly the link between pistachio and alcohol lies behind the French expression, *prendre une pistache* (take — or take on — a pistachio out), which means to have a load on.

The Anacardiacae (cashew) family, to which the pistachio belongs, is composed largely of tropical plants. The pistachio, however, is a plant of the warmer parts of the temperate zone. The only place it grows successfully in the continental United States is California (Florida is warm enough but too damp). Still, most of the nuts consumed in the United States are imported, notably from Turkey.

## Adulteration Encouraged

Pistachios are still more expensive than most other common nuts, a circumstance that encourages adulteration or substitution. But that is not easy, for pistachio possesses an almost unique flavor. The closest approach comes not from its own genus, but from what the French call the false pistachio; it is the American bladder nut, *Staphylea trifolia*, and distinguished by the sweetness of its oil. It is widely consumed, perhaps in the belief that it is in fact the pistachio.

Aside from the pistachio itself, the genus *Pistacia* offers little that is particularly tempting to Western tastes. There are two mastic trees whose usual role is to furnish a resinous substance for industrial uses, *Pistacia lentiscus* and *Pistacia lentiscus*. In Morocco, the first is

**Eating and Drinking****McNulty's Wonderful Solution**

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT) — "Pistachio ice cream, incidentally, is delicious with gin as a sauce poured over it," avers Henry McNulty.

Having thus neatly established himself as an iconoclast, McNulty goes on to explain the circumstances of champagne's having become forever "de-snubbed" for him.

For the first champagne picnic of his life, he drove the mountainous U.S. gastroome, James Beard, and the sparrow-like gourmet, Alice B. Toklas, to a handsome hillside near Montfort l'Amaury on the outskirts of Paris.

"We spent some time finding the perfect spot in her honor because we wanted everything, including the view, to be just right. Once there we spread out the rugs and a few pillows for Alice, who was then over 70, so she could get the best view of the lovely countryside.

"Now," said Alice, plumping herself down with her back to the valley. "I never look at views. Spoils my concentration on food."

## Off at the Neck

The San Francisco-born Miss Toklas then pooh-poohed expertise at releasing the bubbly by whacking the bottle off at the cek. "Every Californian had to know how to open a bottle of champagne," she said.

McNulty's "Drinking in Vogue" published here by Andre Deutsch, is the erudite and rollicking adventure

ture of a moderate gentleman in the spirits world.

McNulty — a former United Press correspondent, a business manager for the Paris office of Newsweek, and currently a vice-president of the Carl Byoir public relations firm — was born in Szechuan, China, where his missionary father unwittingly introduced him to alcohol at about the age of three.

"Before Saturday services, my father used to mix the communion wine with water (certainly so as not to lead his flock too far astray, and perhaps salt are combined, chilled, strained, and happily downed without barmy anyone's scruples about alcohol.)

"To it, 2 lbs of lemon juice, 2 of tomato ketchup, 3 cups of clam juice plus optionally, a tsp. of grated celery and half a tsp. of Tabasco and perhaps salt are combined, chilled, strained, and happily downed without barmy anyone's scruples about alcohol."

Once after a wine-tasting dinner in Bordeaux, the host — a leading shipper in the area — challenged his guest to a jumping match. Only the lithe tennis-playing McNulty (who also had done honors to the Chateau Lascombes) managed, from a standing start, to jump over the back of a kitchen chair whose seat was facing him.

## Aspiration

McNulty wouldn't mind eventually returning to the south of France, an aspiration somewhat colored by his personal history. Once at the Cariboo Bar in Cannes, he was enjoying his favorite aperitif — a glass of dry white wine — when Daniella Darrius slumped down next to him. He recalls it as "an encounter not easily forgotten."

The Scots gave him a recipe for enabling carrots by cooking them with a little malt whisky. "Comes out slightly caramelized and tastes super," observes McNulty.

## Elizabeth I: A Fan

He shares also the formula for home-brewed beer, obtained from a descendant of Sir Walter Scott. "Brewing has hardly changed since it was first invented. The secret was known to the Assyrians and the Pharaohs. Queen Elizabeth I was a moderate oven (20 min. to the pound), with an occasional baste of cider. Remove from oven, strip off the skin, spread the ham with brown sugar, mustard and crumbs, and stud with cloves. Return to oven for half an hour to glaze, basting occasionally with cider."

But his real daydream comes when "summer makes me wish I were in a sea dragon-shaped boat with silk curtains to draw, shutting out the altogether too fantastic view of the Yangtze gorges, sipping jasmine tea and rice wine."

Reflecting on his book, McNulty says, "I have been deliberately light-hearted, for although many weighty tomes have been written on the uses and abuses of alcohol, to me it is purely a source of enjoyment."

## Table-Tennis Record?

CAPETOWN, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Two South African men claimed a world record here after playing table-tennis for more than five days. Sylvain van Embden of the South African Navy and student Mervyn Braude completed 121 hours 18 minutes play to beat the previous record, set in the United States last year, by 48 minutes.

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## NYSE Closing Prices November 13

13 Month Stock	High Low Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s	High	Close	Chg.	Prev	High	Low	Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s	High	Close	Chg.	Prev	High	Low	Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s	High	Close	Chg.	Prev	High	Low	Div. In S Yld. P/E 100s	High	Close	Chg.	Prev	
3912 28% ACF	2.10	6.7	7.4	22%	31 1/2	31 1/2	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	48	30% BookTr	3	8.2	5	77	34%	30%	32 1/2	1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
4892 25% ACF	2.24	7.4	7.4	16%	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	294	26% BkTr	p2.12	7.2	5	22	25%	25%	25 1/2	1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
1242 6% ACF	1.24	12	12	12	12	12	—	12% 12%	12 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	274	24% CCI Ry	—	8.1	2	21	11/2	11/2	11/2	1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
4892 25% ARA	1.44	4.6	5.1	35%	37	37	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	207	29% CLC	—	3.3	1	13	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
4892 25% ASA	1.44	4.6	5.1	35%	37	37	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	474	30% AAF	3	2.2	4	100	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
4892 25% ASB	1.44	4.6	5.1	35%	37	37	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	187	10% ASH	.80	7.4	0	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
4892 25% ASB	1.44	4.6	5.1	35%	37	37	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	148	12% ASH	.24	6	4	42	11/2	11/2	11/2	1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
4892 25% ASB	1.44	4.6	5.1	35%	37	37	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	148	12% ASH	.24	6	4	42	11/2	11/2	11/2	1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
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2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
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2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
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2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
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2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
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2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
2242 11% AcmeC	1.59	5.9	6.5	17%	17	17	—	14% 14%	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—	278	14% AmTr	.30	7.2	2	24	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2					

## BUSINESS

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1978

## FINANCE

### Dollar Ends Mixed Amid Quiet Trading

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished narrowly mixed against the main trading currencies today in quiet foreign exchange dealings.

Central banks in Europe and the United States appeared to play less of a role in the market than they had last week, when the dollar suffered.

### Strauss Is Hopeful on GATT Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss said he is optimistic that the United States and its major trading partners will reach an agreement to reduce existing trade barriers by early next year although he concedes that European trading partners have not yet agreed to accommodate his vision.

Mr. Strauss, who returned this week from talks in France, Denmark, Belgium and West Germany, said yesterday, "we made considerable progress in trying to move the talks along." He said he will return to Geneva tomorrow where he expects to build on that progress in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On that optimistic note, Mr. Strauss added he "expects to present Congress in January with a whole package of agreements" worked out at Geneva. At that time, he would urge Congress to extend the waiver on countervailing duties — which the Treasury must impose on certain subsidized exports from Europe beginning in early January — while it studied the trade agreements, which must be approved by lawmakers to take effect. Mr. Strauss said talks with key Democratic leaders in both houses have convinced him that Congress would agree to an extension of the Treasury's authority to waive the countervailing duties.

### Carter Signs Bank 'Reform' Measure

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — President Carter has quietly signed into law legislation to prohibit many of the banking practices that last year forced Bert Lance, his close friend and former budget director, from office.

The Financial Institutions Regulatory and Interest Rate Control Act of 1978, a voluminous bill ap-

### Plans Undecided On Concept for 'Carter Bonds'

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Nov. 13 — The parties concerned in drawing up plans for U.S. foreign currency securities are still undecided on a final concept, Berliner Handel und Frankfurt Bank partner Wolfgang Grabsch said today.

He told journalists that the parties, including the U.S. Treasury, the West German finance ministry, the Bundesbank and capital market specialists, are agreed that a large volume of mark-denominated securities would lead to absorption difficulties and nervousness on the German capital market in its current weak state.

Meanwhile, in Zurich, Nicolas Senn, director of the Union Bank of Switzerland, said he expected a decision on the U.S. Treasury plan to issue Swiss franc-denominated securities within the next two weeks.

### Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Rockwell International		
Revenue.....	5,668,801	5,744,201
Profits.....	176,601	144,10
Per share.....	5.02	4.18
3rd Quarter	177	177
Revenue.....	1,480,80	1,556,00
Profits.....	40,50	41,60
Per share.....	1.14	1.21

Dome Petroleum		
Revenue.....	453,51	374,50
Profits.....	83,96	70,13
Per Share.....	7.49	6.24

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

Japan		
Revenue.....	1,146	1,181
Profits.....	10,704	7,775
Figures in Yen)		

British		
Revenue.....	2,487	2,282
Profits.....	171,2	144,9

(Figures in Sterling)

The company declared an interim dividend of 8.52 pence vs. 7.64 pence payable Dec. 22.

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### GM Expects Record Sales, Earnings

General Motors expects record sales and earnings in both Canada and the United States this year, chairman Thomas Murphy says. He says that GM has not altered its sales prediction for either the Canadian or the U.S. auto industry, adding GM will have to add additional plants and other facilities to meet growth and changing market demands but "where those new plants and facilities will be located is an open question." He says capital spending will be \$4.5 billion in 1978 and \$5 billion next year.

News of another boost in U.S. prime lending rates, to 11 percent from 10.75 percent, actually was followed by a slight dip in the dollar's exchange rate. "In theory, that's not right but it's a strange market at the moment," said one London dealer. The market, in general, was said to be still assessing the foreign exchange situation in the wake of Washington's dollar-strengthening measures and the more restrained conditions recently. Most operators are taking a wait-and-see attitude, one dealer remarked, adding that any restoration of confidence in the dollar could result in a huge recovery for the currency.

The currency market still remains very unsettled, traders said, due in part to the sensitive situation in the Mideast and the possibility of an oil price boost by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

One U.S. official said today that Washington is "now talking of 10 percent" being a more likely figure for an oil price increase later this year than the 5-to-10 percent estimates heard earlier.

The dollar edged up 10 points against the Deutsche mark at 1,8370 DM in London dealing but shed 20 points versus the Swiss franc at 1,6270 francs. The dollar rose to 4,1318 French francs, up 75 points, but lost 20 points at 2,0390 guilders. The dollar was firm at 188.58 yen compared with 188.50 yen late Friday.

The Canadian dollar was quoted at 85.36 U.S. cents versus 85.33 cents.

Sterling was little changed at \$1.9671 compared with \$1.9663 Friday and was steady against other European currencies as well. Dealers said that even though analysts are predicting an improvement in U.K. trade results for October, due tomorrow, uncertainty on the British pay front continues to overshadow the normal monthly economic data.

#### Canadian and Australian grain stocks again run low.

Mr. Bergland and other delegations said the Chinese were particularly interested in discussing farm machinery, with an emphasis on tilling tools. "They are sharping, and they are interested in U.S. equipment," Mr. Bergland said.

China's difficulty in feeding its 900 million people — still the central economic problem of the Communist government — has led Beijing to broadcast some of the blunt attacks in years on its own farming methods.

The average amount of grain per capita has long remained at around 800 pounds, which is scarcely sufficient to meet the needs for food grain, seeds, fodder and other uses of grain for marketing and industrial purposes," the official People's Daily has said. "Industrial crops are insufficient to meet the daily growing demands for economic construction and the people's living.

Experts with the Bergland party said a severe drought in east central China has stalled this year's crop. Official Chinese reports said the dry spell in Anhui province is the longest in 120 years, while a similar drought in Jiangsu province "had no parallel in the past 100 years."

To make up the difference and provide the living standards necessary to encourage Chinese workers to keep producing, Peking has purchased 3.2 million tons of U.S. wheat and 1.3 million tons of U.S. corn.

Mr. Bergland said the Chinese are trying to improve harvests by terracing barren hillsides and irrigating infertile stretches of northeastern and Western China. They are also trying to increase

#### Output Index Off 1% in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's all-industries index of industrial production in September fell 1 percent from August, but was up 3.1 percent from a year earlier, the statistical office said today.

During the three months ended September, the index fell 0.4 percent from the prior three-month period. The index, seasonally adjusted, in September was at 109.8 (1975 equals 100) compared with a revised 110.9 in August and 106.5 in year earlier.

The index for British manufacturing output alone also declined in September, falling by 1.1 percent from August. But it was still 0.9 percent above its year-earlier level. Over the latest three months, this index shed 0.2 percent. The manufacturing industries index was at 104 compared with 105.2 in August and 103.1 in September 1977.

What all this suggests, at least to some analysts, is that Mr. Carter may have a more difficult time in bringing the economy back from recession before the start of the 1980 election campaign. Although

cent of the stock of Pacific Petro-Canada also agreed to sell the remaining stock at the same price before next May 15. Total cost of acquiring all the shares, including shares issued on conversion of debentures, would be about \$1.27 billion. In announcing the move, Canada's Energy Minister, Alastair Gillespie, declared: "We are serious in making Petro-Canada an important player in the oil patch." He added that Petro-Canada has arranged all the necessary financing for the acquisition with Canadian banks.

#### Standard Oil Indiana Gets Concession

Standard Oil of Indiana says it entered a 35-year petroleum concession agreement with Sharjah, one of the United Arab Emirates, to explore an area of about 600,000 acres on the shore west of the Oman mountains. Standard says the agreement with its overseas Amoco unit provides for minimum exploration expenditures of about \$1.6 million the first year and \$5 million annually for the next four years.

#### Severe Droughts Reduce Output

#### Poor Grain Harvest Expected in China

By Jay Mathews

CANTON, Nov. 13 (WP) — China will experience another poor grain harvest this year, putting more strain on its industry and living standards and increasing its interest in help from the United States, according to experts traveling with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

Members of the U.S. delegation winding up a four-city tour of China here, indicated today that Peking can expect no more than a 10-million-ton increase over 1977's 285-million-ton estimated crop.

Such a small increase over what was considered a bad year will cut into China's plans for rapid modernization of its entire economy and perhaps have significant impact on trade with the United States.

Mr. Bergland reached agreement with the Chinese for an exchange of three agricultural delegations next year to trade seeds, pest-control methods and livestock breeding techniques. The Chinese did not discuss adding to their already considerable purchases of U.S. grain this year, delegation members said, but the disappointing harvest leaves open the possibility of more U.S. grain sales particularly if

their yield per acre, already one of the highest in the world, by improving seed varieties and pest-control techniques and using more fertilizers.

The mechanization that they hope will also help them requires hard cash, however, for many equipment sellers are unwilling to be paid in crops as the Chinese would prefer.

Output Index

#### Off 1% in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Britain's all-industries index of industrial production in September fell 1 percent from August, but was up 3.1 percent from a year earlier, the statistical office said today.

During the three months ended September, the index fell 0.4 percent from the prior three-month period. The index, seasonally adjusted, in September was at 109.8 (1975 equals 100) compared with a revised 110.9 in August and 106.5 in year earlier.

The index for British manufacturing output alone also declined in September, falling by 1.1 percent from August. But it was still 0.9 percent above its year-earlier level. Over the latest three months, this index shed 0.2 percent. The manufacturing industries index was at 104 compared with 105.2 in August and 103.1 in September 1977.

What all this suggests, at least to some analysts, is that Mr. Carter may have a more difficult time in bringing the economy back from recession before the start of the 1980 election campaign. Although

the economy slumps more steeply than the budget projects officially, the deficit will be well above the president's goal of \$30 billion or less. The dampened economic activity would reduce the amount of revenue the government takes in and would blow spending for unemployment benefits.

At the same time, a higher inflation rate would increase spending for defense and social programs far beyond what the government has forecast, adding billions of dollars to outlays for fiscal 1980. The changes could affect the current fiscal year as well.

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Observers do not expect that VW's diversification plan will end with Nixdorf.

Western Use of Oil

#### Steady Since Crisis

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Industrial nations succeeded in avoiding any increase in petroleum consumption from the time of the 1973 oil crisis to the end of 1977, it was reported today.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said petroleum consumption during that period rose by an average 1.1 percent a year in North America. This was entirely offset, however, by a decline of 1.5 percent in Western Europe, GATT said.

"In the developing countries, by contrast, petroleum consumption continued to expand strongly between 1973 and 1977, by 7 percent on average per year," it said.

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### See No Abatement in Inflation Rate

#### U.S. Aides Admit Recession Is Likely

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP)

— The Carter administration has quietly joined private economic forecasters in predicting a mild recession next year as a result of the president's efforts to rescue the economy. He added that Petro-Canada has arranged all the necessary financing for the acquisition with Canadian banks.

Although officials still insist publicly that the economy will grow at a rate of 4.3 percent or 5.0 percent year, their internal estimates informally show a more sluggish 1.8 percent that implies a mild recession.

Plans to combat the inflation rate are likely to be 7 percent or higher next year, rather than the 6 to 6.5 percent Mr. Carter has set as a goal for his anti-inflation program. The administration has been forecasting that the economy





## AMEX Closing Prices November 13

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Art Buchwald

## Losers Don't Fade Until They Concede

**WASHINGTON** — Almost every losing candidate who ran for office last week has conceded — except for Mogulthorpe. I found him sitting alone in the "Mogulthorpe for Congress" headquarters.

"Mogulthorpe," I said, "it's been a week since you lost the election by 30 percentage points. Don't you think it's time to concede?"

"Where does it say in the Constitution that a person who loses an election has to concede?"

"There's nothing in the Constitution," I admitted, "but it's just fair play. If you don't concede, your opponent can't make a victory statement."

"Aha," said Mogulthorpe, "that's just the point. I've cheated Zinner out of making a patronizing speech congratulating me on the great campaign I waged. Is Zinner still at his headquarters waiting to go on television to accept his victory?"

"Yes, and he's getting pretty angry. He's been standing in front of the microphone surrounded by his family and loyal supporters, waiting for you to throw in the towel for a week now. Temps are short over there."

"Good," said Mogulthorpe, "it will serve Zinner right for calling me a carpetbagger."

"It isn't just Zinner," I told him. "Walter Cronkite, John Chancellor, David Brinkley, Frank Reynolds and Barbara Walters are all standing by for your concession speech. They can't officially close out their 1978 election coverage unless you admit Zinner won."

"Big deal. They gave my election to Zinner two minutes after they went on the air last Tuesday, before



Buchwald

**Quarter Candy Bar**  
HERSHEY, Pa. Nov. 13 (UPI) — Americans who bought the nickel candy bar as late as 1969 soon will be plunking down 25 cents for a Hershey bar. Hershey Foods Corp. said it will boost the wholesale price of its chocolate bars and other standard candy bars by 5 cents Nov. 27.

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even one box of ballots had been counted. Why should I care if they're still stuck in their studios?"

"It wasn't Walter, John, David, Frank or Barbara," I said. "It was their computers. You're just a born loser and the computers knew it before any of the votes were tallied."

"I'm not conceding until the absentee ballots are counted," Mogulthorpe said.

"They have been counted. Zinner got 6,003 votes and you got only one — from a sailor on a nuclear submarine in the Arctic Ocean."

"I knew I should have spent more time campaigning on nuclear submarines," Mogulthorpe said.

"It wouldn't have made any difference. You just weren't meant to be a congressman."

"My wife didn't help me by running off with my campaign manager two weeks before the election," he said.

"You can't blame other people for your loss," I warned him.

"But they took all their money with the head of Edgar Allan Poe."

## Memories of Magritte:

By Rona Dobson

**B**RUSSELS, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The one thing my husband really enjoyed in New York," said Georgette Magritte, widow of Belgian surrealist painter Rene Magritte, "was Edgar Allan Poe's house. It moved him very much, just being there and seeing where Poe had lived."

Magritte, an artist who created in paint a universe at once sinister, macabre and strangely poetic, felt a strong affinity for the U.S. writer who had penned tales filled with the same atmosphere of poetic doom and brooding eeriness. "Rene always kept Edgar Allan Poe book by his bed," Mrs. Magritte recalled: "He read and re-read them all his life. Visiting that house was a pilgrimage for him. When we were there, a big, black, stuffed raven stood in the hall though I hear it's since been stolen. Now who would want to steal a stuffed bird?"

It might have made a typical subject for a Magritte painting, the thief creeping off with a stuffed raven under his arm watched by a real bird with the head of Edgar Allan Poe.

### Retrospective

Mrs. Magritte found it relaxing to reminisce quietly after a hectic few days as the key figure in official opening ceremonies for a Magritte retrospective exhibition organized by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture at the Palais des Beaux Arts here — a show that will move to the Centre Pompidou in Paris under French auspices in January.

Plumper now than when her husband used to paint her, but still spry and bright-eyed, Mrs. Magritte's unpretentious bouse in the suburbs is as neat and welcoming as her own personality. The interior of the house differs little from the others nearby — except for the Magrittes on the walls.

She remains undaunted and unaffected by all the reflected glory. "My husband would have hated all the pomp and ceremony. He never got used to being famous, it came so late and it mattered so little to him. He even hated traveling; all he

wanted to do was stay peacefully at home and paint."

It took a lot of persuasion to lure him to New York for a retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art in 1963, the only time they visited the United States despite U.S. recognition and appreciation of his genius well ahead of Europe.

"Even when we moved to Paris and exhibited there, his work still seemed to shock the public. We saw a lot of Dalí and Arp and Miró in those days, none of them had begun to sell then either."

She looked back at the years from 1927 to the early '30s. Too poor to live in Montmartre, the Magrittes met their artist friends regularly at the Place Blanche cafe adopted by the surrealist group as their headquarters.

She remembers one holiday they spent at Dalí's home in Spain, when Paul Eluard and his wife Gala joined the group, which also included film director Luis Buñuel. "Eluard was very much one of us, a surrealist poet. His husband painted his portrait with him writing the word *esire* on a woman's stomach. Eluard liked women a lot — he was a very nice man." But it was

on that holiday that Paul Eluard lost Gala to Dalí, who also liked women a lot.

Back in Brussels, Magritte had to return to his earlier work as a publicity and poster-design artist to earn a living while continuing to paint in his studio at home. "I was almost always his model," said Georgette. "You'll see me in just about every painting of a woman, although of course they weren't meant as *his* portraits — he transposed the model into the subject in his mind."

They met when she was 12 at a fair near Charleroi, where both then lived. "We just said hello and got to know each other. Then his family moved to Brussels and we didn't meet for five years." Their reunion was the result of a chance encounter in the botanical gardens of Brussels, a meeting which led to a marriage in 1922 that lasted 45 years. Magritte always had his studio in their home to be near her.

The painting he was working on just before he died in 1967 is still on the easel, his palette nearby. The room is small for a studio, looks out across a narrow stretch of garden to the next house, and is impeccably clean and orderly.

"A friend asked him once why there weren't any paint stains on the carpet. My husband told her the place for paint was on canvas, not on rugs."

A photograph taken of Magritte painting Georgette for one of his best-known works, "Attempting the Impossible," shows her dressed in a bathing suit, whereas in the painting an artist conjures a nude woman from thin air. "I had to wear that bathing suit because of the photographer," she explains.

It was a very nice man."

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